

International Legal Instruments With Programs/ Activities pertaining to Invasive Alien Species¹

Global Conventions/ Treaties

International Agreement	Relevance to Invasive Species	Dates of Action	Has US Ratified?	Organisms Addressed	Pathways/Mean of Transport Addressed	Participating Entities	Web Site
International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)	Applies primarily to quarantine pests in international trade. Creates an international regime to prevent spread and introduction of plant and plant product pests premised on exchange of Phytosanitary certificates between importing and exporting countries' national plant protection offices. Parties have national plant protection organisations established according to the Convention with authority in relation to quarantine control, risk analysis and other measures required to prevent the establishment and spread of all invasive alien species that, directly or indirectly, are pests of plants. Parties agree to co-operate on information exchange and on the development of International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, which include agreements on definitions (terminology), and ways of working (procedures). Supplementary agreements on regions, pests, plants or plant products, and methods of international transport. Regional agreements exist for Europe and the Mediterranean region; the Asia-Pacific region, and the Near East	1951 adopted 3 April 1952 in force 1987 amended	Yes 18 Aug. 72	Pests of plants or plant products: "any form of plant or animal life, or any pathogenic agent, injurious or potentially injurious to plants or plant products." Quarantine pests involved with international trade: "pest of potential national economic importance to the country endangered thereby and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being actively controlled."	"Storage places, conveyances, containers and any other object or material capable of harbouring or spreading plant pests, especially where international transportation is involved." -Packing material or matter of any kind accompanying plant products -Storage places -Transportation facilities	National governments	http://www.fao.org/legal/treaties/004t-e.htm

¹ Adapted and updated from OTS (1993), UNEP (1996), Glowka and Klemm (1996), Bright (1998), and products of the IUCN Environmental Law Centre

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Agreement concerning Cooperation in the Quarantine of Plants and their Protection against Pests and Diseases	<p>Article VI: Parties undertake to apply measures to prevent the introduction from one country into another, in exported consignments of goods or by any other means, of quarantinable plant pests and diseases and weeds specified in lists to be drawn up by agreement between the parties concerned.</p> <p>Annex -- List of the Principal Quarantinable Pests, Diseases and Noxious Weeds</p>	14 Dec. 1959 adopted 19 Oct. 1960 in force	No	Plant pests and diseases: see Annex A	<p>Unintentional and intentional introductions</p> <p>-Imports</p> <p>-Packing material (leaves, hay specifically)</p>	National governments	http://sedac.ciesin.org/pidb/texts/quarantine.of.plants.1959.html
Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora	Article IX (1-4): "Participating governments shall prohibit introduction of non-indigenous plants and animals into the Treaty Area except in accordance with a permit. Further, permits under paragraph 1 of this Article shall be drawn in terms as specific as possible and shall be issued to allow importation only of the animals and plants listed in annex C."	1964 adopted 1 Nov. 1982 in force		<p>Any species of animal or plant not indigenous to the Area</p> <p>Does NOT apply to food "so long as animals and plants used for this purpose are kept under controlled conditions"</p>	Importation and unintentional introduction (permits granted for the following: sled dogs, domestic animals and plants, laboratory animals and plants)	National governments: Governments entitled to participate under Article IX of the Antarctic Treaty	http://www.ancrc.utas.edu.au/opor/Treaties/aff64.html
The Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention)	<p>Article 3.2: "Each Contracting Party shall arrange to be informed at the earliest possible time if the ecological character of any wetland in its territory and included in the List has changed, is changing or is likely to change as the result of technological developments, pollution or other human interference..."</p> <p>Resolution 7.14 on Invasive Species and Wetlands: Urges contracting parties to prepare inventory and risk assessment</p>	1971 adopted 21 Dec. 1975 in force	Yes 18 Dec. 1986	Invasive species which impact wetlands	Unintentional and intentional introduction	National governments	http://www.ramsar.org/index.html

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	of alien species in wetlands; establish programs to target priority invasive species for control or eradication; address the environmental, economic and social impact of the movement and transport of alien species on the global spread of invasive wetland species; adopt legislation and programs to prevent the introduction of new environmentally dangerous alien species; develop capacity for identification of new environmentally dangerous alien species; facilitate awareness of new environmentally dangerous alien species; collaborate with other parties to exchange information and experience						
Convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and on their destruction (=Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)	Article I prohibits parties from developing, producing, stockpiling, acquiring or retaining microbial or other biological agents which are not justified by exclusively peaceful purpose. Article II requires parties to destroy or divert to peaceful purpose all such agents within 9 months of entry into force of the Convention	10 Apr. 1972 adopted 26 Mar. 1975 in force	Yes 26 Mar. 1975	“Microbial or other biological agents... whatever their origin or method of production, of types and in quantities that have no justification for prophylactic, protective or other peaceful purposes” Allows for “international exchange of bacteriological Agents and toxins and equipment for the processing, use or production of bacteriological agents and toxins for peaceful purposes.”	“Weapons, equipment or means of delivery designed to use such agents or toxins for hostile purposes”	National governments	http://sun00781.dn.net/nuke/control/bwc/text/bwc.htm

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Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)	Represents alternate model for regulating invasive species not already covered by the IPPC or other agreements. Convention intended to prevent harm in <i>exporting</i> country; however, can be applied when species is endangered in exporting country and considered an invasive in importing country. Regulates only intentional movements.	03 Mar. 1973 adopted 17 Jan. 1975 in force	Yes 14 January 1974	Species of flora and fauna which are threatened or endangered in exporting countries (Appendices I, II and III)	Intentional introductions through trade: export, re-export, import and introduction from the sea	National governments	http://www.cites.org/CITES/eng/index.shtml
Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals	Article III (4)(c): Range State Parties of Endangered Migratory Species (Annex I) to the extent feasible and appropriate, to endeavour to “prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or likely to further endanger the species, including strictly controlling the introduction of or, controlling or eliminating already introduced exotic species.” Annex II Article V (4): Agreements for Annex II Migratory Species “where appropriate and feasible should provide for strict control of the introduction of, or control of already introduced exotic species detrimental to the migratory species.”	23 June 1979 adopted 1 Nov. 1983 in force	No	Exotic species which endanger migratory species	Not specified	National governments or any regional economic integration organizations constituted by sovereign states	http://www.wcmc.org.uk/cms/index2.htm
Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources	Article II (3)(c): Parties should prevent changes or minimise the risk for “changes in the marine ecosystem which are not potentially reversible over two or three decades, taking into account the state of available knowledge of the direct and indirect impact of har-	20 May 1980 adopted 7 Apr. 1982 in force	Yes 18 Feb. 1982	Species posing a danger to the marine ecosystem	Not specified	National governments and regional economic integration organizations: “any State interested in research or harvesting activities in relation to the ma-	http://sedac.ciesin.org/pib/texts/antarctic.marine.resources.1980.html

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	vesting, the effect of the introduction of alien species, the effects of associated activities on the marine ecosystem and of the effects of environmental changes, with the aim of making possible the sustained conservation of Antarctic marine living resources.”					rine living resources to which this Convention applies” and “regional economic integration organizations constituted by sovereign States which include among their members one or more States Members of the Commission”	
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)	Article 196: States to take all measures necessary to prevent, reduce and control the intentional or accidental introduction of species, alien or new, to a particular part of the marine environment, which may cause significant and harmful changes thereto.	10 Dec. 1982 adopted 16 Nov. 1994 in force	No Signed 29 July 1994	Species causing “significant and harmful changes” to the marine environment	Unintentional and intentional introductions	National governments	http://www.antcrc.utas.edu.au/opor/Treaties/unclos.html
Protocol to the Antarctic Treaty on Environmental Protection	Article 4 (1) of Annex II: No species of animal or plant not native to the Antarctic Treaty Area shall be introduced onto land or ice-shelves, or into water in the Antarctic Treaty Area except in accordance with a permit.	1991 adopted 14 Jan. 1998 in force		Non-native animal and plant species Micro-organisms Does NOT apply to food	Importation (regulated by permit: see Appendix B)	National governments: “any State which is a Contracting Party to the Antarctic Treaty”	http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/antarktis-e/gzuspe.htm

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Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	<p>Article 8 (h): Contracting Party, as far as possible and as appropriate to “prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.”</p> <p>Article 8 (g): Parties to establish or maintain means to regulate, manage or control the risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology which are likely to have adverse environmental impacts that could affect the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account the risks to human health.</p>	5 June 1992 adopted 29 Dec. 1993 in force	No Signed 4 June 1993	Modified organisms and alien invasive species which threaten “ecosystems, habitats or species”	Unintentional and intentional introductions	National governments	http://www.biodiv.org/
Framework Convention on Climate Change	Article 2: Strives to stabilize (and eventually reduce) greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. [Changes in temperature and rainfall patterns can induce new invasions and exacerbate existing invasions].	9 May 1992 adopted 21 Mar. 1994 in force	Yes 15 Oct. 1992	Not specified	Not specified	National governments and regional economic integration organizations	http://www.unfccc.de
Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement)	A supplementary agreement to the World Trade Organisation Agreement. Provides a uniform interpretation of the measures governing safety and plant and animal health regulations. Applicable to all sanitary and Phytosanitary measures directly or indirectly affecting international trade. Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures are defined as any measure	1994 adopted 1995 in force		Pests, diseases, disease-carrying organisms, or disease-causing organisms	Importation	National governments	http://www.fao.org/ur/maual/III-02e.htm

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	applied a) to protect animal or plant life or health within (a Members' Territory) from entry, establishment or spread of pests, diseases, disease carrying organisms; e) to prevent or limit other damage within the (Members Territory) from the entry, establishment or spread of pests (annex A).						
Program on Action for the Development of Small Island Developing States	<p>Paragraph 41: Introduction of certain non-indigenous species noted as one of a number of significant causes of biodiversity loss.</p> <p>Paragraph 45 (A)(i): Formulate integrated strategies at national level for conservation and sustainable use of marine and terrestrial biodiversity including protection from certain non-indigenous species.</p> <p>Paragraph 45(B)(i): At regional level encourage countries to give priority to sites of biological significance; strengthen community support for their protection, including their protection from non-indigenous species introduction.</p> <p>Paragraph 55(A)(iii): Address quarantine problems at national level and requirements stemming from changing transport situations and climate change</p> <p>Paragraph 55(B)(ii): Regionally develop effective quarantine services; upgrade existing plant protection and related programs.</p> <p>Paragraph 55(C)(ii): Internationally co-operate with national bodies to design and enforce effective</p>	1994		Not specified	Not specified	National governments	http://www.unep.ch/islands/dsidscnf.htm

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	quarantine systems Paragraph 99: Undertake study of effects of trade liberalisation and globalisation on Small Island Developing State sustainable development.						
Convention on the Law of Non-navigational Uses of International Watercourses	Article 22: "Watercourse states shall take all necessary measures to prevent the introduction of species, alien or new, into an international watercourse which may have effects detrimental to the ecosystem of the watercourse resulting in significant harm to other watercourse States."	21 May 1997 adopted		Species "detrimental to the ecosystem of the watercourse"	Unintentional and intentional introduction	National governments and regional economic integration organizations	http://www.un.org/law/ilc/texts/nnavfra.htm
Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the CBD	Article 4: "This Protocol shall apply to the transboundary movement, transit, handling and use of all living modified organisms that may have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity" Article 16.1: Parties shall "establish and maintain appropriate mechanisms, measures and strategies to regulate, manage and control risks identified in the risk assessment provisions of this Protocol associated with the use, handling and transboundary movement of living modified organisms." Article 17.1: "Each Party shall take appropriate measures to notify affected or potentially affected States, the Biosafety Clearing-House and, where appropriate, relevant international organizations, when it knows of an occurrence under its jurisdiction result-	29 Jan. 2000 adopted	No	"living modified organisms" Living modified organisms intended for direct use as food or feed, or for processing, treated separately	Importation Transport and packaging	National governments: States and regional economic integration organizations (represented by one national focal point and one or more competent national authorities)	http://www.biodiv.org/biosafe/protocol/Protocol.html

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	<p>ing in a release that leads, or may lead, to an unintentional trans-boundary movement of a living modified organism”</p> <p>Article 18.1: “Each Party shall take necessary measures to require that living modified organisms that are subject to intentional trans-boundary movement within the scope of this Protocol are handled, packages and transported under conditions of safety.”</p> <p>UNEP International Technical Guidelines for Safety in Biotechnology- guidelines used as interim mechanism during the development of the Biosafety Protocol and now used for the purpose of “facilitating the development of national capacities to assess and manage risks, establish adequate information systems and develop expert human resources”</p>						

Regional Conventions/ Treaties

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Convention for the Establishment of the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation	Article V(a) “The functions of the Organisation shall be: ...2) to advise Member Governments on the technical, administrative and legislative measures necessary to prevent the introduction and spread of pests	18 Apr. 1951 adopted 1 Nov. 1953 in force	N/A	Pests and diseases of plants and plant products, with special attention to: Colorado beetle; potato root eel-worm; San Jose	Not specified	National governments: Restricted to those countries listed in Schedule III of the Convention	http://sedac.ciesin.org/pidb/register/reg-008.rrr.html

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	and diseases of plants and plant products.”			scale; potato wart disease; insect, fungus and rodent pests of stored foods and rodent pests of crops; fall webworm			
Plant Protection Agreement for the Southeast Asia and Pacific Region	<p>Preamble: “The Contracting Governments, desiring to prevent, through concerted action, the introduction into and spread within the South East Asia and Pacific Region of destructive plant diseases and pests, have concluded the following Agreement, which is a supplementary agreement under Article III of the International Plant Protection Convention.”</p> <p>Article III: “Measures regarding the importation of Plants from outside the region: For the purpose of preventing the introduction into its territory or territories of destructive diseases and pests, and in particular those listed in Appendix A to this Agreement, each Contracting Government shall use its best endeavours to apply with respect to the importation of any plants, including their packing and containers, and any packing and containers of plant origin, from anywhere outside the Region, such measures of prohibition, certification, inspection, disinfection, disinfestation, quarantine, destruction or other measures as may be recommended by the Committee, taking into consideration the provisions of</p>	27 Feb. 1956 adopted 2 July 1956 in force	No	<p>Destructive plant diseases and pests--</p> <p>Destructive pests and diseases not yet established in the Southeast Asia and Pacific Region- SEE APPENDIX A for listings</p> <p>Particular attention given to South American Leaf Blight of Heava SEE APPENDIX B</p> <p>Does NOT include: -plants imported for food or analytical, medicinal, or manufacturing purposes -seeds of annual, biennial field crops or vegetables, all seeds or cut flowers of annual, biennial, or perennial ornamental plants which are herbaceous -processed plant products</p>	Importation of plants, packing and containers accompanying plants, or packing and containers of plant origin from outside the Region	National governments: Any State situated in the region or any Government which is responsible for the international relations of any territory or territories in the region	http://sedac.ciesin.org/pidb/register/register016.rrr.html

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	<p>Articles V and VI of the International Plant Protection Convention.”</p> <p>Article V – “Measures regarding the Movement of Plants within the Region: For the purpose of preventing the spread within the Region of destructive diseases and pests, each Contracting Government shall use its best endeavours to apply, with respect to the importation into its territory of any plants, including packings and containers, and any packings and containers of plant origin, from another territory within the Region, such measures or prohibition certification, inspection, disinfection, disinfestation, quarantine, destruction or other measures as may be recommended by the Committee, in addition to measures already adopted by each Contracting Government.”</p>						
Convention Concerning Fishing in the Waters of the Danube	Annex Part V, Article 10: The acclimatization and breeding of new fish species, other animals and aquatic plants prohibited in Danube waters without consent of Convention Commission.	29 Jan. 1958 adopted 20 Dec. 1958 in force	N/A	Fish and other animals, aquatic plants	Intentional introductions	National governments of the Danubian Region	http://eelink.net/~asilwilledlife/danubefish.html
Phyto-sanitary Convention for Africa	<p>Preamble: “Heads of African State and Government of the Organisation of African Unity: Considering that all possible steps should be taken -</p> <p>(a) to prevent the introduction of diseases, insect pests, and other enemies of plants into any part of</p>	1967 adopted 1974 in force	N/A	Plant diseases and insect plant pests	Importation Packing material	National governments belonging to the Organization of African Unity	http://www.ecolex.org/iucn/elipac/treaties/tre-0440.txt

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	<p>Africa;</p> <p>(b) to eradicate or control them in so far as they are present in the area; and</p> <p>(c) to prevent their spread to other territories within the area.”</p> <p>Article V: “Each Member State shall take such action as may be desirable to deal effectively with diseases, insect pests and other enemies of plants in its territory which the OAU considers have become, or are likely to become, a serious danger within Africa.”</p>						
African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	Article III (4)(a)(ii) and (b): Any act in a strict nature reserve or national park likely to harm or disturb the fauna and flora, including the introduction of zoological or botanical specimens, whether indigenous or imported, wild or domesticated, is to be strictly prohibited.	15 Sept. 1968 adopted 16 June 1969 in force	N/A	Non-indigenous plants and animals: not specified further	Intentional introduction	National governments: Independent African states	http://www.unep.org/gopher/un/unep/elipac/intl_1eg/treaties/tre-0450.txt
Convention on the Conservation of Nature in the South Pacific	Article V (4): “Each Contracting Party shall carefully consider the consequences of the deliberate introduction into ecosystems of species not previously occurring therein.”	12 June 1976 adopted 28 June 1990 in force	N/A	Not specified (“species not previously occurring therein”)	Intentional introductions (“deliberate introduction”) : Not specified further	National governments: “all States members of the South Pacific Commission or eligible to be invited to become members of that Commission”	http://sedac.ciesin.org/pidb/texts/nature.south.pacific.1976.html
Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats	Article 11(2)(b): “Each Contracting Party undertakes: to strictly control the introduction of non-native species.”	19 Sept. 1979 adopted 1 June 1982 in force	N/A	“Non-native species”	Not specified	National governments: “member States of the Council of Europe and non-member States which have partici-	http://conventions.coe.int/treaty/EN/cadreprincipal.htm

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						pated in (the Convention's) elaboration and by the European Economic Community"	
Benelux Convention on Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection	Article 1.1: "The purpose of this Convention is to regulate concerted action and co-operation among the three Governments in the field of conservation, management and rehabilitation of the natural environment and landscapes."	8 June 1982 adopted 1 Oct. 1983 in force	N/A	Not specified	Not specified	National governments of Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg	http://sedac.ciesin.org/pidb/texts/benelux.landscaprotection.1982.html
Protocol Concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas	Article 7(e-f): Parties to progressively take the measures required, which may include: "e) the prohibition of the destruction of plant life or animals and of the introduction of exotic species; f) the regulation of any act likely to harm or disturb the fauna or flora, including the introduction of indigenous zoological or botanical species."	1982 adopted 1986 in force	N/A	Not specified: "exotic species"	Intentional introduction: Not specified further	National governments and regional economic organizations: "any State invited to the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas" and "any regional economic grouping of which at least one member is a coastal State of the Mediterranean Sea Area"	http://sedac.ciesin.org/pidb/texts/acrc/mspecp.txt.html
ASEAN Agreement on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	Article 3: 1. Parties shall maintain maximum genetic diversity by taking action to ensure the survival and promote the conservation of all species under their jurisdiction. 3c) Parties shall endeavour to regulate and, where necessary, prohibit the introduction of exotic species.	9 July 1985 adopted Not yet in force	N/A	Not specified: "exotic species"	Not specified	National governments: members of ASEAN	http://sunsite.nus.edu.sg/apcel/kl treaty.html

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Protocol Concerning Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora in the Eastern African Region	Articles 7 and 10(f): Parties to take all appropriate measure to prohibit intentional or accidental introduction of alien or new species which may cause significant or harmful changes to the Eastern Africa Region, and that Parties shall regulate any act likely to harm or disturb fauna and flora in marine protected areas, including introduction of non-indigenous plants and animals.	21 June 1985 adopted 30 May 1996 in force	N/A	“Non-indigenous plants and animals”	Not specified	National governments	http://www.unep.org/gopher/un/unep/elipac/intl_1eg/treaties/tre-1350.txt
Protocol for the Conservation and Management of Protected Marine and Coastal Areas of the South East Pacific	Parties shall take measures to prevent, reduce and control environmental deterioration in marine protected areas including, to the extent possible, the introduction of exotic species of flora and fauna.	21 Sept. 1989 adopted					http://eelink.net/~asilwildlife/protocol_sep.html
Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas Wildlife to the Convention for the Protection and development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Area	Articles 5.2 (f) and 12: Each Party to take all appropriate measures to regulate or prohibit the intentional or accidental introduction of non-indigenous or genetically altered species to the wild that may cause harmful impacts to the natural flora, fauna and other features of the wider Caribbean Region.	18 Jan. 1990 adopted		Non-indigenous and genetically altered species	Unintentional and intentional introductions	National governments	http://www.cep.unep.org/pubs/legislation/spaw.html
Convention for the Conservation of the Biodiversity and the Protection of Wilderness Areas in Central America	Article 24: Parties agree that all mechanisms shall be established for the control or eradication of all exotic species which threaten ecosystems, habitats and wild species.	5 June 1992 adopted Not yet in force	N/A	Alien species which endanger Central American ecosystems	Not specified	National governments: Central American states and other states of the Mesoamerican region	http://www.unep.org/gopher/un/unep/elipac/intl_1eg/treaties/tre-1840.txt
North American Agreement on Environmental Coop-	Article 10 (2)(h): the Council of the Commission on Environmental Co-operation may develop recom-	14 Sept. 1993 adopted	Yes	“Exotic” species: not specified further	Not specified	National governments: US, Canada, Mexico	http://www.cec.org/pubs_info_resources/law_treat_agree/naaec/index.cfm

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eration	recommendations regarding exotic species that may be harmful	1 Jan. 1994 in force					?varlan=english
Agreement for the Establishment of the Near East Plant Protection Organisation	Article IV (a): The Organisation shall “promote the implementation of the provisions of the International Plant Protection Convention with particular attention to measures for the control of pests, and advise Governments on the technical, administrative and legislative measures necessary to prevent the introduction and spread of pests of plants and plant products.”	18 Feb. 1993 adopted Not yet in force	N/A	Pests of plants and plant products	Not specified	National governments: States belonging to Near East Region	http://www.fao.org/Legal/TREATIES/024T-E.HTM
Protocol for the Implementation of the Alpine Convention in the Field of Nature Protection and Landscape Conservation	Article 17: Parties guarantee that species of wild fauna and flora not native to the region in the recorded past are not introduced; exceptions possible when introduction needed for specific use will not “disadvantage” nature and landscape.	20 Dec. 1994 adopted					http://www.ecolex.org/Text/Details/EN/003134.htm
Agreement for the Preparation of a Tripartite Environmental Management Programme for Lake Victoria	Article 1, Attachment I, para. 7: Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda agree to implement a 5 year programme to strengthen regional environmental management of Lake Victoria including control of water hyacinth; biological control to proceed when environmental risks are found acceptable by national authorities; other forms of control to be explored.	5 Aug. 1994 adopted 1994 in force	N/A				http://www.ecolex.org/Text/treaty/details/EN/003142.htm
Convention for the Establishment of the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization	Article II(3)(f): Organization to “consider and advise on the effects of the direct or indirect introduction of any non-indigenous aquatic animals or plants into the waters of Lake Victoria or its tributaries and to adopt measures regarding the introduction, monitoring, control	30 June 1994 adopted	N/A	Any non-indigenous aquatic animals or plants Specifically mentioned: Nile Tilapia, Nile Perch, and water hyacinth	Unintentional or intentional, direct or indirect introductions into Lake Victoria or its tributaries	National governments: Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	http://www.inweh.unu.edu/lvfo/convention.htm

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	<p>or elimination of any such animals or plants.”</p> <p>Article XIII (3): “The Contracting Parties hereby agree to adopt, enforce and maintain in effect laws and regulations prohibiting the introduction of non-indigenous species to Lake Victoria, other than in accordance with a decision of the Council of Ministers pursuant to Article VI.1(m).”</p>						
North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)	<p>Chapter 7, Section B Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures</p> <p>Article 712:</p> <p>1. Each party may maintain or apply any sanitary or phytosanitary measure necessary for the protection of human, animal or plant life or health in its territory, including a measure more stringent than an international standard, guideline or recommendation.</p> <p>Article 715:</p> <p>1. “In conducting a risk assessment, each party shall take into account:</p> <p>a) the prevalence of relevant diseases or pests, including the existence of pest-free or disease-free areas or areas of low pest or disease prevalence;</p> <p>2. “Further to paragraph 1, each Party shall, in establishing its appropriate level of production regarding the risk associated with the introduction, establishment or</p>	1 Jan. 1994	Yes	Not specified	Not specified	National governments US, Canada, Mexico	http://www.sice.oas.org/trade/nafta/naftatce.asp

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	<p>spread of an animal or plant disease, and in assessing the risk, also take into account the following economic factors, where relevant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) loss of production or sales that may result from the pest or disease; b) costs of control or eradication of the pest or disease in its territory; <p>and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) the relative cost-effectiveness of alternative approaches to limiting risks.” <p>Article 716</p> <p>1. “Each Party shall adapt any of its sanitary or phytosanitary measures relating to the introduction, establishment or spread of an animal or plant pest or disease, to the sanitary or phytosanitary characteristics of the area where a good subject to such a measure is produced and the area in its territory to which the good is destined, taking into account any relevant conditions, including those relating to transportation and handling, between those areas.”</p> <p>General provisions in Chapter 18, Articles 1802(2) and 1803(1), require the US to publish in advance, proposed measures and to notify its NAFTA trading partners of any proposed ban on imports. Provisions seek to give NAFTA trading partners an opportunity to comment and the US time to take such comments into account, before the measure goes into effect.</p>						

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Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean	<p>Article 6(d): Parties shall regulate in specially protected areas “the introduction of any species not indigenous to the specially protected areas in question, or of genetically modified species, as well as the introduction or reintroduction of species that are or have been present in the specially protected area.”</p> <p>Article 13: “1. The Parties shall take all appropriate measures to regulate the intentional or accidental introduction of non-indigenous or genetically modified species to the wild and prohibit those that may have harmful impacts on the ecosystem, habitats, or species in the area to which this Protocol applies.</p> <p>2. The Parties shall endeavour to implement all possible measure to eradicate species that have already been introduced when, after scientific assessment, it appears that such species cause or are likely to cause damage to ecosystems, habitats or species in the area.”</p>	10 June 1995 adopted Not yet in force					
Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds	Article III(2)(g): Parties shall “prohibit the deliberate introduction of non-native waterbird species into the environment and take all appropriate measure to prevent the unintentional release of such species if this introduction or release would prejudice the conservation status of wild fauna and flora; when non native waterbird species have already been intro-	16 June 1995 adopted	N/A	Non-native bird species	Intentional introduction Unintentional release	National governments of Range states and regional economic integration organizations with at least one Range state member	http://www.wcmc.org.uk/cms/aew_bkrd.htm

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	<p>duced, the Parties shall take all appropriate measures to prevent these species from becoming a potential threat to indigenous species.”</p> <p>Action Plan §2.5</p> <p>Parties to prohibit non-native animal and plant introductions if detrimental to listed species, to take precautions to prevent accidental escape of captive non native birds and take measures to ensure that already introduced species do not pose a potential hazard to listed species.</p>						
Protocol concerning Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora in the Eastern African Region	<p>Article 7: Introduction of Alien or New Species – “The Contracting Parties shall take all appropriate measures to prohibit the intentional or accidental introduction of alien or new species which may cause significant or harmful changes to the Eastern African region.”</p> <p>Article 10: Protection Measures – “The Contracting Parties, taking into account the characteristics of each protected area, shall take, in conformity with international law, the measures required to achieve the objectives of protecting the area, which may include: (f) the regulation of any activity likely to harm or disturb the fauna or flora, including the introduction of non-indigenous animal or plant species.”</p>	21 June 1985 adopted 30 May 96 in force	N/A	“Alien or new species which may cause significant or harmful changes to the Eastern African Region”	Unintentional and intentional introductions	National governments: “any State invited as a participant to the Nairobi Conference... and to any regional intergovernmental integration organization invited to the Conference which exercise competence in the field covered by the Convention and having at least one member which belongs to the Eastern African region”	http://www.unep.org/gopher/un/unep/elipac/intl_1eg/treaties/tre-1350.txt
Council of Europe							http://conventions.coe.int/

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EU Council Directive 79/409/EEC of 2.4.79 on the Conservation of Wild Birds (as amended)	Article 11: "Member States shall see that any introduction of species of bird which does not occur naturally in the wild state in the European territory of the Member States does not prejudice the local fauna and flora."	Not yet in force	N/A	Non-indigenous birds	Not specified	National governments: Member states of the EC	http://www.ecnc.nl/doc/europe/legislat/birdan21.html
EU Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21.5.92 on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora	Article 22(b): Member States shall "ensure that the deliberate introduction into the wild of any species which is not native to their territory is regulated so as not to prejudice natural habitats within their natural range or the wild native fauna and flora and, if they consider it necessary, prohibit such introduction."	Not yet in force	N/A	"any species which is not native to their territory"	Intentional introductions	National governments: Member states of the EC	http://www.europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/lif/dat/1992/en_392L0043.html
SPREP Convention (South Pacific Regional Environment Programme)	Article 14: Specially Protected Areas and Protection of Wild Flora and Fauna "The Parties shall, individually or jointly, take all appropriate measures to protect and preserve rare or fragile ecosystems and depleted, threatened or endangered flora and fauna as well as their habitat in the Convention Area. To this end, the Parties shall, as appropriate, establish protected areas, such as parks and reserves, and prohibit or regulate any activity likely to have adverse effects on the species, ecosystems or biological processes that such areas are designed to protect." Invasive Species Strategy for the Pacific Islands Region (1999): Strategy meant to promote the efforts of Pacific Island countries in	24 Nov. 1986 adopted 22 Aug. 1990 in force	Yes 10 June 1991	Invasive species: not specified	Unintentional and intentional introduction	National governments: "States which were invited to participate in the Plenipotentiary Meeting of the High Level Conference on the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region"	http://sedac.ciesin.org/pidb/texts/natural.resources.south.pacific.1986.html

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	protecting their natural heritage from the impacts of invasive species through cooperative efforts to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop and maintain effective, coordinated network of information - Prevent introduction of new invasive species - Reduce the impact of existing invasive species - Raise awareness - Build capacity required to manage threats posed by invasive species 						

Bi-lateral Conventions/ Treaties

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Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries Between the United States and Canada (Basic Instrument for the Great Lakes Fisheries Commission—GLFC)	Article 1: The Convention shall apply to Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, Lake Huron, Lake Michigan, Lake Superior and their connecting waters. “This Convention shall also apply to the tributaries of each of the above waters to the extent necessary to investigate any stock of fish of common concern, the taking or habitat of which is confined predominately to the Convention Area, and to eradicate or minimize the populations of the sea lamprey in the Convention Area.” The Convention established the	1954 adopted 11 Oct. 1955 in force	Yes	Sea lamprey	Introduction through tributaries to the Great Lakes	U.S. and Canadian National governments	http://www.glfc.org/pubs/conv.htm

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	GLFC whose purpose is to control and eradicate the non-native, highly invasive Atlantic sea lamprey from the Great Lakes.						

Statements/ Agreements/ Organizations

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Joint U.S./U.K./Russian Statement on Biological Weapons	The three Governments confirmed their commitment to full compliance with the Biological Weapons Convention	1992 adopted		Not mentioned here, but relation to microbial and other biological agents of the 1972 Biological Weapons Conv.	Not specified	National governments: UK, US, and Russian	http://sun00781.dn.net/nuke/control/bwc/text/joint.htm
Agenda 21 UNCED1992	<p>Chapter 11:Combating Deforestation 11.13(g) - Increase protection of forests from disease and uncontrolled introduction of exotic plant and animal species.</p> <p>Chapter 12: Managing Fragile Ecosystems -Combating Drought and Desertification 12.18 (b): Accelerate afforestation and reforestation using drought resistant fast growing species, especially native ones.</p> <p>12.19(b): Develop, test and introduce, with due regard to environmental security considerations, drought resistant fast growing and productive plant species appropri-</p>	1992		Exotic plant and animal species Diseases and “pests”	<p>Unintentional and intentional introductions</p> <p>Ballast water specifically mentioned</p>	National governments	http://www.igc.org/habitat/agenda21/

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	<p>ate to the environment of regions concerned.</p> <p>Chapter 15: Conservation of Biological Diversity -</p> <p>15.3 Acknowledgement that inappropriate introduction of foreign plants and animals has contributed to biodiversity loss and continues.</p> <p>15.4 (h): Implement mechanisms for sustainable use of biotechnology and safe transfer</p> <p>15.7(g): Improve international coordination for effective conservation and management of non pest migratory species</p> <p>Chapter 16: Environmentally Sound Management of Biotechnology -</p> <p>16.3(a): Increase optimal possible yield of major crops, livestock and agricultural species</p> <p>16.3(c): increase use of integrated pest, disease and crop management techniques</p> <p>16.23(f): Develop processes to increase the availability of planting materials, particularly indigenous varieties, for use in afforestation and reforestation and to improve sustainable yields from forests</p> <p>16.23(h): Promote the use of integrated pest management based on the judicious use of bio-control agents.</p> <p>16.32: Internationally agreed principles on risk assessment and management needed for all aspects of biotechnology</p>						

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	<p>Chapter 17: Protection of Oceans - 17.30(vi): States to assess individually, regionally and internationally, within IMO and other relevant international organisations, need for adopting appropriate rules on ballast water discharge to prevent spread of non-indigenous organisms.</p> <p>17.79(d) Strengthen the legal and regulatory framework for mariculture and aquaculture</p> <p>17.83 Analyse aquaculture's potential and apply appropriate safeguards for introducing new species.</p> <p>Chapter 18-Protection of the Quality and Supply of Freshwater Resources: Application of Integrated Approaches to the Development, management and Use of Water Resources.</p> <p>18.40(e)(iv): control of noxious aquatic species that may destroy other aquatic species</p>						
World Trade Organization (WTO) - formerly GATT	Annex B indicates that when the U.S. proposes a domestic regulation to restrict an import, the US must provide other WTO members with notice of the products to be covered, (together with a brief explanation of the objective and rationale of the proposed legislation), but only if the proposed U.S. regulation would substantially differ from international standards, guidelines, or recommendations.	1995	Became member on 1 Jan. 1995	Not specified	Not specified	National governments	http://www.wto.org/wto/english/docs_e/legal_e/final_e.htm

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	The provision only applies, however, if the regulation may have a “significant effect” on trade of other WTO members.						
International Maritime Organization	<p>IMO Assembly Resolution A.868(20) IMO adopts the Guidelines listed below and “requests governments to take urgent action in applying these Guidelines, including the dissemination thereof to the shipping industry, to use them as a basis for any measures they adopt with a view to minimizing the risks of introducing harmful aquatic organisms and pathogens”</p> <p>Annex, “Guidelines for the Control and Management of Ships’ Ballast Water to Minimize the Transfer of Harmful Aquatic Organisms and Pathogens” 1.1: Recognition of ballast water as the “most prominent” medium for transferring “harmful aquatic organisms and pathogens which may pose threats to indigenous human, animal and plant life, and the marine environment.” 7.1.1: “Every ship that carries ballast water should be provided with a ballast water management plan to assist in the minimization of transfer of harmful aquatic organisms and pathogens.”</p>	27 Nov. 1997	N/A: non-mandatory guidelines which Member States are urged to adopt voluntarily	Harmful aquatic organisms and pathogens	Ballast water	National governments	http://www.imo.org/imo/assembly/868.htm
UNCED 1992 Non-Legally binding Authoritative Statement of Prin-	Principle 2(b): Take appropriate measures to protect forests against harmful effects of pests and diseases.			Pests and diseases Does NOT regulate introduced trees	Not specified	National governments	http://www.un.org/documents/ga/conf151/aconf15126-3annex3.htm

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principles for a Global Consensus on the Management Conservation and Sustainable Development of all types of Forests.	6(a): Recognise the potential contribution of indigenous and introduced species to provide wood for fuel and industrial uses.						
Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities	Physical Alterations and destruction of habitats - Paragraph 149: Introduction of alien species acknowledged to have serious effects upon marine ecosystem integrity.	United Nations Environment Program, 1995		Alien species which “have serious effects upon marine ecosystem integrity”	Not specified	National governments	http://www.unep.org/unep/gpa/pol2a.htm
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Resolution A-32-9	Recognizes international transportation, including civil air transportation, as a potential vector for introductions of invasive species. The Resolution: “1. Requests the ICAO Council to work with other United Nations organizations to identify approaches that ICAO might take in assisting to reduce the risk of introducing potentially invasive alien species to areas outside their natural range. 2. Urges all Contracting States to support efforts to reduce the risk of introducing, through civil air transportation, potentially invasive alien species to areas outside their natural range.”	1998		Not specified	Unintentional and intentional introductions (potentially): civil air transportation	National governments: members of ICAO	http://www.icao.int/icao/en/res/a32_9.htm